

The BROADAX

HEW TO THE LINE; LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY

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WAR

HAS BEEN DECLARED WITH ALL OF ITS ATTENDING HORRORS BY THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

IN MANY PARTS OF THIS COUNTRY ANARCHY AND LAWLESSNESS ARE STRONGLY IN EVIDENCE AND IT IS WORTH ANYONE'S LIFE TO EXPRESS THEIR HONEST CONVICTIONS IN RELATION TO THE WAR.

SO FAR THE WAR HAS COST THE EUROPEAN NATIONS MORE THAN SIXTY-SIX BILLION DOLLARS AND SOME OF THE SHORT SIGHTED STATESMEN OF THIS COUNTRY AIDED BY THE TRUST NEWS-PAPERS ARE IN FAVOR OF DONATING TO FRANCE ONE BILLION DOLLARS OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY AND OTHER BILLIONS TO THE OTHER ALLIES NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT MUCH OF THE WAR DEBT OF THE SLAVE HOLDER'S REBELLION IN THIS COUNTRY FROM 1861 TO 1865 STILL REMAINS UNPAID.

FROM AUGUST 1, 1914, TO JANUARY 31, 1917, THE MUNITION MANUFACTURERS IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE SHIPPED TO THE ALLIES MATERIALS OF WAR TO THE EXTENT OF \$1,059,828,156.

HON. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, DELIVERED A NOTABLE AND FAR-REACHING ORATION IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE IN OPPOSITION TO THE DECLARATIONS OF WAR

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO HEAD A DIVISION AND RUSH INTO THE TRENCHES OF THE ALLIES WITH HIS SOLDIERS AND THEN RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY AND BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1920.

It has been truly said by some noted writer, namely, that "the vast majority of the so-called Christian people throughout the so-called civilized world are still savages at heart, hence they would rather be in a state of war than in a state of rest or peace with all the world," and this is largely true of the head rulers of this mighty nation, for ever since the war started in the old world the people residing in this country, and especially those engaged in various lines of business, have been more active than all the rest of the warlike nations of the earth that have not been actively engaged in the war in aiding the allies in every way in their warfare against Germany and it must be admitted by all fair-minded men who have the absolute truth that if it had not been for the aid rendered the allies in the way of supplying them with the munitions of war to the extent of billions of dollars, including food products of every kind and so on, the deadly and bloody conflict in that country would have come to an end long ago, and just because Germany has attempted to defend and protect herself against the invasion of the allied forces into her country and to resent or protest against this country joining hands with the allies for the sole purpose of destroying Germany so that the allies will be in a better position to pay their bonded indebtedness to the money loaners in this country.

Unrelenting warfare has been declared by the United States government against the imperial government of Germany and before it comes to an end two or three years hence a million American soldiers may or will be sent four or five thousand miles across the sea to assist the allies to fight the Germans. The advocates of war with all of its attending horrors and evils and many of the so-called owners of the trust newspapers, for it is freely conceded that they are really owned by the money lords of England, are making a desperate effort to stifle free speech in this country and kill off all those who absolutely refuse to rush

headlong into the bloody vortex of war with them.

It seems to us that whenever any one or any great number of people are in favor of doing away with free speech while they are on the eve of rushing into a long, bloody war that something is wrong and that somewhere there is a big Colored man or money king or a heaven-born trust lord hid in the wood-pile.

The trust or the war newspapers have so successfully succeeded in injecting the savage or the war spirit into the people to such an extent that in many parts of this broad land which should be the best and the most peaceful on the face of the earth, a state of anarchy and lawlessness is rampant; so much so until it is very dangerous for any one to express their honest convictions in relation to the state of war which has been fastened upon the shoulders of the plain or the common people by the money changers and the other high lords of creation.

Up to the present time, the war has cost the European nations more than sixty-six billion dollars and the end is not yet in sight, and many of the trust newspapers in this country and some of its short-sighted statesmen are strongly advocating that the United States should freely donate to France outright one billion dollars of the people's money simply to show our friendship for it and that this country should advance several billions of dollars in real money to the other allies regardless of the fact that much of the war debt of the slave holders' war of the rebellion in this country from 1861 to 1865 still remains unpaid and the people are still carrying it around on their heavy burdened shoulders.

So far, or from August 31, 1914, down to the present time, the munition manufacturers in this country have forwarded to the allies materials of war to the extent of \$1,059,828,156, and before the long and bloody war is over they may rake in that much more from the allies and double that amount from the United States.

Hon. Robert M. LaFollette delivered in the United States senate a very far reaching and very timely oration in opposition to the declaration of war and for over three hours he held every one spellbound who sat under the sound of his voice. He spoke in part as follows:

"I had supposed until recently that it was the duty of senators and representatives to vote and act their honest convictions on questions coming before them; quite another doctrine has been proposed by the newspapers of the country; it is the doctrine of standing behind the president without inquiry as to whether he is right or wrong.

"I have never subscribed to that doctrine and I never shall. I have stood behind him when I believed him right, and I shall continue to oppose him when I believe him wrong.

"If it is important for us to speak on matters of domestic policy, though we may be unfortunately in disagreement, it is infinitely more important to speak and vote our convictions where the question is one of peace or war, involving certainly the lives and fortunes of our people and, it may be, the destinies of all of them and even of the civilized world as well. If, unhappily on such a momentous question, the most patient research and conscientious consideration we could give leave us in disagreement with the president, I for one, regretfully but none the less firmly, must remain so."

The senator referred to the president's speech to congress and when he severed relations with Germany and the one asking for armed neutrality. He said conditions between this country and Germany have not changed greatly since the diplomatic break.

Declaring he became convinced that arming of merchantmen would be wholly futile and a "lure to their destruction," he spoke of how he had been criticized by the executive for opposing the armed ship bill.

The president's daughter, Mrs. McAdoo, listened from a gallery.

Resents Word "Wilful."

"Representatives of the president saw fit, by methods I do not care to characterize, to prevent my speaking," he said. "The president issued a statement in which he saw fit to characterize as 'wilful' the conduct of senators who, in obedience to their conscience and oaths of office, opposed the bill. I know of no graver charge."

Senator La Follette read a sheaf of telegrams reporting "straw vote," post card, and other polls in various communities opposing war. He declared out of 15,000 or 20,000 letters and telegrams he had received regarding his vote on the armed ship bill, from 80 to 90 per cent had approved his stand.

The senators who opposed the armed neutrality bill had been attacked and "scurrilously libelled" in the newspapers, he declared, contrary to the spirit of fairness which once pervaded the nation.

"Let People Be Heard."

Asserting that a minority frequently is able to shape the national policy, Senator La Follette made a plea that the people make themselves heard.



HON. THOMAS F. SCULLY.

The popular judge of the County Court of Cook County, who has many friends among all classes of his fellow citizens, who would be delighted to see him enter the race for Mayor of Chicago in 1919.

"The poor who are called to rot in the trenches," he declared, "have no organized mouthpiece; they have no press, but some time they will be heard, I hope, in an orderly and peaceful way and before long, when, if we take this step, prices of necessities will multiply and they will come to be taxed double again and again. The people will be heard; they will have their day."

The senator referred to the president's statement that Germany had violated its submarine pledges, and continued:

"Her promise, so-called, was conditional upon England being brought to obedience of international law. Was it quite fair to lay before the country the statement that Germany made an unconditional promise and had deliberately violated it?"

"It was England—not Germany—who refused to obey the declaration of London, containing the most humane ideas of naval warfare which could be framed by the civilized world up to that time. Keep that in mind.

Suspicious of War Profits.

"If this is war upon all mankind, is it not peculiar that the United States is the only nation of all neutrals which regards it necessary to declare war upon Germany? All have refused to join in a combination against Germany. Some may have a clearer view than we. This suspicion of a desire for war profits does not attach to them."

Senator La Follette said the United States has not the confidence of the other American republics, because of its war policies. He predicted that entrance of the United States would not shorten the conflict, "but will vastly extend it by drawing other nations in." It is idle, he declared, to talk of a war on the German government and not on the German people.

"We are leagued," he said, "or are about to be, according to the president's speech, with the hereditary enemies of the German people. Words are not strong enough to protest against a combination with the entente allies, which would have us indorse the violations of international law by Great

Britain and her purpose to wreak vengeance on the German people. We do not know what is in the minds of those who made the compacts in which we are to share."

"Ten to One Oppose."

Reverting to the president's assertion that the German people were thrown into war without an opportunity to say anything about it, the senator asked: "Will the supporters of this war bill have a vote on it before it goes into effect? Unless they do that it ill becomes us to speak of Germany. Submit this question to the people. By a vote of 10 to 1 they would register their declaration against war."

The German people, he asserted, have been more solidly behind their government than the people of the United States will be behind the president in waging war on Germany.

"The espionage bill and the military bill which have been drawn by the war machine in this country," he said, "are complete proof that those responsible

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